

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume XCII.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1853.

Number 4,757.

POETRY.

A CHILD'S FIRST LETTER.

To write to papa, 'tis an enterprise bold
For the fairy-like maiden scarce seven years old;
And see! what excitement the purpose hath wrought
In eyes that when gravest seemed playing at thought!

The light little figure surprised into rest—
The smiles that will come so demurely repressed—
The long-pausing hand on the paper that lies—
The sweet puzzled look in the pretty blue eyes.

'Tis a beautiful picture of childhood in calm,
Due cheek swelling soft over the white dimpled palm
Sunk deep in its crimson, and just the clear tip
Of an ivory tooth on the full under lip.

How the smooth forehead knits! With her arm
Round her neck,
It were easier far than on paper to speak;
We must loop up those ringlets: their rich falling
gold

Would blot out the story 'tis fast as 'twas told.
And she meant to have made it in bed, but it seems
Sleep melted too soon all her thoughts into dreams:
But lo! by that sudden expansion of brow,
Some fairy familiar has whispered it now.

How she labors exactly each letter to sign,
Does over the whole at the end of each line,
And lays down the pen to clap hands with delight
When she finds an idea especially bright.

At last the small fingers have crept to an end;
No statement has her twist nations hath penned
With more sense of its serious importance, and few
In a spirit so loving, so earnest, and true.

She smiles at a feat so unwonted and grand,
Draws a very long breath, rubs the cramped little
hand:
May we read it? Oh, yes; my sweet maiden, may be
One day you will write what one only must see.

"But no one must change it!" No, truly, it ought
To keep the fresh bloom on each natural thought.
Who would shake off the dew to the rose-leaf that
clings!

Or the delicate dust from the butterfly's wings!
Is it surely a letter! So bashfully lies
Uncertainly yet in those beautiful eyes
And the parted lips' coral is deepening in glow,
And the eager flush mounts to the forehead of snow.

'Tis informal and slightly discursive, we fear;
Not a line without love, but the love is sincere.
Unchanged, papa said he would have it depart,
Like a bright leaf dropped out of her innocent heart.

Great news of her garden, her lamb, and her bird,
Of mamma, and of baby's last wonderful word;
With an ardent assurance: "they neither can play,
Nor learn, nor be happy, while he is away."

Will he like it? Ay, will he! what letter could seem
Though an angel dictated, so charming to him?
How the fortunate poem to honor would rise!
That should never be read by more critical eyes!

Ah, would for poor rhymesters such favor could be
As waits, my fair child, on thy letter and thee!

I slept and dreamed that Life was Beauty;
I woke and found that Life was Duty;
Was then thy dream a shadowy lie?
Till on, sad heart, courageously,
And thou shalt find thy dream to be
A noontide light and truth to thee.

AGRICULTURE.

THE BEST SCOTCH AND ENGLISH FARMERS, consider that the depth and width of a furrow should bear a constant proportion—that the furrow should be rectangular—and that, when raised, the exposed surfaces should be of equal breadth on either side the furrow. Any departure from this rule is considered a positive fault; and in deciding on the merits of different plowing, this is made one of the standard criteria.—The most approved plowing in Scotland is a furrow seven inches deep by ten wide, a lap of three inches, thus leaving seven inches on each side of the furrow. A furrow of this proportion is considered to be easier turned than any other, while more soil is exposed to the meliorating influence of the atmosphere; and when dragged down, the weeds and grass, or clover, &c., are better covered and rotted, while a much deeper and better bed of loose soil is prepared for the seed.

FOREST CULTURE.—Those who want young forest trees to grow well, must not permit cattle nor sheep, in any considerable numbers, to run among them and feed upon their leaves and young twigs. Nor should the leaves that fall in the autumn be removed from forests which one wishes to cultivate. The decay of their annual foliage is a necessary provision of nature to supply food and nutriment to the long-lived products of the earth. Putting forest leaves about apple and peach trees is a good way to manure the ground in which they grow. Lime mixed with forest leaves improves their fertilizing power very much, whether they are designed by the agriculturist to enrich the soil for the benefit of fruit, forest, or ornamental trees. In Europe, forests are lined not less than meadows, pastures, and tilled land.

MIXING SOILS.—The benefits derived from the application of clay to very light, sandy soils are often most remarkable.—Clays may also be much improved by the application of sand, and those whose "garden spots" chance to be in need of either amendment, will find winter the best time to attend to it.

TO MAKE HENS LAY IN WINTER.—Tallow greases fed in a moderate quantity are found to have a marvellous effect in the production of winter eggs. We presume pork scraps or greaves, or any kind of meat, would answer the same purpose.

SALUTED TALE.

THE UNLUCKY PRESENT.

A Lanarkshire minister, who died within the present century, was one of those unhappy persons, who, to use the words of a well known Scottish adage, "can never see green cheese but their een reels." He was extremely covetous, and that not only on nice articles of food, but of many other things which do not generally excite the cupidity of the human heart. The following story is in corroboration of this assertion. Being on a visit one day at the house of one of his parishioners, a poor lonely widow, living in a moorland part of the parish, he became fascinated by the charms of a little cast-iron pot, which happened at the time to be lying on the hearth full of potatoes, for the poor woman's dinner, and that of her children. He had never in his life seen such a nice little pot; it was a perfect conceit of a thing—it was a gem—no pot on earth could match it in symmetry—it was an object altogether perfectly lovely.

"Dear sake! minister," said the widow, quite overpowered by the reverend man's commendation of her pot, "if ye like the pot sae weel as 'a' that, I beg ye'll let me send it to the manse. It's a kind o'orra (superfluous) pot wi' us; for we've a bigger one, that we use for ordinar, and that's mair convenient every way for us. Sae ye'll just tak a present o' it. I'll send it o'er the morn wi' Jamie, when he gangs to the schule."

"Oh!" said the minister, "I can by no means permit you to be at so much trouble. Since you are so good as to give me the pot, I'll just carry it home with me in hand, I'm so much taken with it, indeed, that I'll really prefer carrying it myself."

After much altercation between the minister and the widow on this delicate point of politeness, it was agreed that he should carry home the pot himself. Off, then, he trudged, bearing the curious little culinary article, alternately in his hand and under his arm, as seemed most convenient to him. Unfortunately, the day was warm, the way long, and the minister fat, so that he became heartily tired of his burden before he got half way home. Under these distressing circumstances it struck him that, if instead of carrying the pot awkwardly at one side of his person, he were to carry it on his head, the burden would be greatly lightened; the principles of natural philosophy, which he had learned at college, informed him that when a load presses directly and immediately upon any object, it is far less onerous than when it hangs on the remote end of a lever.—Accordingly, doffing his hat, which he resolved to carry home in his hand, and having applied his handkerchief to his brow, he clapped the pot in inverted position upon his head, where, as the reader may suppose, it figured much like Mambrino's helmet upon the crazed capital of Don Quixotte, only a great deal more magnificent in shape and dimensions. There was at first much relief and much comfort in this new mode of carrying the pot; but mark the result. The unfortunate minister having taken a bypath to escape observation, found himself, when still a good way from home, under the necessity of leaping over a ditch which intercepted him in passing from one field to another. He jumped; but surely no jump was ever taken so completely in, or at least into, the dark as this. The concussion given to his person in descending, caused the helmet to become a hood; the pot slipped down over his face, and resting with the rim upon his neck, stuck fast there, enclosing the whole head as completely as ever that of a newborn child was enclosed by the filmy bag with which nature, as an indication of future good-fortune, sometimes invests the noddles of her favorite offspring. What was worst of all the nose, which had permitted the pot to slip down over it, withstood every desperate attempt, on the part of its proprietor, to make it slip back again; the contracted part, or neck, of the pater, being of such a peculiar formation as to cling fast to the base of the nose, although it had found no difficulty in gliding along its hypotenuse. Was ever a minister in a worse plight? Was there ever counterexample so unlucky? Did ever any man—did ever any minister, so effectually hoodwink himself, or so thoroughly shut his eyes to the plain light of nature? What was to be done? The place was lonely; the way difficult and dangerous; human relief was remote, almost beyond reach. It was impossible even to cry for help; or even if a cry could be uttered, it might reach in deafening reverberation the ear of the utterer, but it would not travel twelve inches further in any direction. To add to the distresses of the case, the unhappy sufferer soon found great difficulty in breathing. What with the heat occasioned by the beating of the sun on the metal, and what with the frequent return of the same heated air to his lungs, he was in the utmost danger of suffocation. Everything consid-

ed, it seemed likely that, if he did not chance to be relieved by some accidental wayfarer, there would soon be "death in the pot."

The instinctive love of life, however, is omnipotent; and even stupid people have been found, when put to the push by strong and imminent peril, to exhibit a degree of presence of mind, and exert a degree of energy, far above what might have been expected from them, or what they were ever known to exhibit or exert under ordinary circumstances. So it was with the pot-ensconced minister. Pressed by the urgency of his distresses, he fortunately recollected that there was a smith's shop at the distance of about a mile across the fields, where, if he could reach it before the period of suffocation, he might possibly find relief. Deprived of his eyesight, he acted only as a man of feeling, and went on as cautiously as he could, with his hat in his hand. Half crawling, half sliding over ridge and furrow, ditch and hedge, somewhat like Satan floundering over chaos, the unhappy minister travelled with all possible speed, as nearly as he could guess in direction of the place of refuge.—I leave it to the reader to conceive the surprise, the mirth, the infinite amusement of the smith and all the hangers on of the smithy, when at length, torn and worn, faint and exhausted, blind and breathless, the unfortunate man arrived at the place, and let them know, rather by signs than by words, the circumstances of his case. In the words of an old Scottish song:

"Out came the guileman, and high he shouted,
Out came the guilewife, and low she louted,
And 'a' the town neighbors were gathered about it,
And there was 'a' h' trow."

The merit of the company, however soon gave way to considerations of humanity. Lucidous as was the minister, with such an object where his head should have been, and with the feet of the pot pointing upwards, like the horns of the Great Enemy, he was, nevertheless, necessary that he should be speedily restored to his ordinary condition, if it were for no other reason than that he might continue to live. He was, accordingly, at his own request, led into the smithy, multitudes flocking around to tender him their kindest offices, or to witness the process of release; and having laid down his head upon the anvil, the smith lost no time in seizing and poisoning his goodly forehammer. "Will I come sair on, minister?" exclaimed the considerate man of iron, in the brink of the pot. "As sair as ye like," was the minister's answer; "better a chap i' the chafte than die for the want of breath."

Thus permitted, the man let fall a blow, which fortunately broke the pot to pieces, without hurting the head which it enclosed, as the cook-maid breaks the shell of the lobster, without bruising the delicate food within. A few minutes of the clear air, and a glass from the guilewife's bottle, restored the unfortunate man of prayer; but, assuredly, the incident is one which will long live in the memory of the parishioners of C.

LAWS OF R. ISLAND.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1853.

AN ACT in amendment of "an act in relation to the publication of the public laws."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. The proprietor of every public news paper in this State, who shall comply with the provisions of the act of which this is in amendment, shall receive in addition to the compensation named in said act, the sum of ten dollars, annually.

True copy—witness.
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION authorizing an invitation to the President elect, to visit this State.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. C. C. Potter, A. V. Potter, and G. H. Brown, of the House, and Messrs. N. Porter, and J. B. Francis, of the Senate, be, and they are hereby empowered to transmit to the President elect of the United States, an invitation to partake of the hospitality of the State of Rhode Island, on his way from Concord to Washington.

And the Governor is hereby authorized to draw on the State Treasurer for the expenses accruing under this resolution.

True copy—witness.
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION authorizing Justices of the Peace to make returns.

Resolved, That the Justices of the Peace in the several towns, whether elected by the General Assembly, or by the people in town meeting, who have neglected to make their returns to the General Treasurer, pursuant to law, are hereby authorized and permitted to make said returns to the General Treasurer at any time or before the third Monday in February next; and said returns shall be as valid and effectual, as if they had been made at the last May session according to law.

True copy—witness.
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

AN ACT in relation to the election of School Committee in Little Compton and Portsmouth.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. The qualified electors of the towns of Little Compton and Portsmouth, may choose their school committee at the annual town meeting held for election of State officers and members of the General Assembly, on the first Wednesday of April, instead of the annual town meeting for choice of town officers; and all elections of such officers heretofore made on the first Wednesday of April in any year, are hereby confirmed.

True copy—attest.
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

AN ACT to repeal an act entitled "an act in relation to the Stoughton Railroad."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. The act entitled "an act in relation to the Stoughton Railroad," passed at the January session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1852, is hereby repealed.

True copy—attest.
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How to Weigh Live Cattle.

This is of the utmost utility to those who are not experienced judges by the eye.—By the following directions the weight can be ascertained within a mere trifle: Take a string and put it round the breast, stand square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth; then, with the string, measure from the bone of the thigh, which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the shoulder-blade; take the dimensions on foot, then rule as before, which is the length, and work the figures in the following manner: Girth of the bullock, 6 feet 4 inches; length, 5 feet 3 inches; which, multiplied together, make thirty-one square superficial feet, and that multiplied by 13, (the number of pounds measures less than 5 in girth,) make 713 pounds. Where the animal measures less than 6 and more than 7 in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again: suppose a pig or any small beast should measure 2 feet in girth and 2 along the back, which multiplied together make 4 square feet; that multiplied by 11, the number of pounds allowed each square foot, of cattle measuring less than three feet in girth, makes 44 pounds. Again: suppose a calf, a sheep, &c., should measure 4 feet and 6 inches in girth, and 3 feet 9 inches in length; which multiplied together, makes 15-1-4 square feet; that multiplied by 16, the number of pounds allowed by all cattle measuring less than 5 feet and more than 3 in girth, makes 265 pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of horned cattle, sheep and calves, or hogs, may be as exactly taken this way, as it is at all necessary for any computation or any valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sinking the odd and which every man can get a piece of chalk can easily perform.

Chamber's Information for the People.

Flexible Powder.—The Japanese do not bury their dead in coffins, but place them in a tub two feet and a half in diameter at the top, and two feet at the bottom. The flexibility of the usually rigid dead body is produced by putting a powder, called Dossia, into the ears, mouth, and nostrils of the corpse.—The following is related by an eye-witness.

"An experiment took place in the month of October, 1783, when the cold was pretty severe. A young Dutchman having died in our factory at Desima, I directed the physician to cause the body to be washed, and left all night exposed to the air on a table placed near the window, in order that it might become completely stiff. Next morning, several Japanese, some of the factory and myself, went to examine the corpse, which was as hard as a piece of wood. One of the interpreters, named Zenby, drew from his bosom a santook, or pocket book, and took out an oblong paper, filled with coarse powder resembling sand. This was the famous Dossia powder. He put a pinch into the ears, another pinch into the nostrils, and a third into the mouth; and, presently whether from the effect of this drug, or some trick which I could not detect, the arms, which had before been crossed over the breast, dropped of themselves, and in less than twenty minutes by the watch, the body recovered all its flexibility.

Ideas of the Rising Generation.

Why is it, that when a man has made himself rich by a course of honest physical industry, his children should blush to be thought laborers in the same line? Or, if he has only acquired a competence, and is respected by them, why should they feel loth to confess to the necessity of the same employments? The Indian child glories in the fact that the sire once wandered through the same forests that he now roves in, and brought down the bounding stag with his arrow.—The son of the warrior never deems it creditable that his parent was weary with long watches and faint with forced marches. The sons of those who earn their bread by laboring with the pen, are not often ashamed that their fathers spent long nights and days, in summoning into being thoughts for other men's reading, and opinions for the guidance of their generations. But brain work is no more honorable per se than handiwork. It is no less toilsome and wearing, to labor at the desk, to deal out goods at the counter, to pour over musty papers for the fees of a client, to run at the beck of every sufferer, and to deal out alternate promises and threats to the wretched and the good, than to be one's own master throughout the day, and to sustain a healthful state of body and mind, and earn an easy livelihood by physical labor.

A man who'd fear God and sleep well should have as little to do with politics as possible. Remember this and stay at home with your wife.

Advantages of Manner.

The advantages of manner have often been enlarged upon, but the most striking illustration of them that has lately presented itself to public notice, is observable in the lectures of Thackeray. To a well read person there is little or nothing new in the matter of these lectures. But the manner in which they are put together is admirable, and it is this which renders them such rare literary delicacies. They are like pleasant wines, their flavor is exquisite.

How many other things would be the better for imitating these lectures in this respect! It was said of the famous Duke of Marlborough that his manner was such that he gained more applause by the grace of his refusals than most men by granting favors. A great part of the charm of Clay's oratory consisted in the manner of the speaker. The most celebrated belles, it is known have been women less distinguished for wit, or even beauty, than for their exquisite manner. Many a physician has made a fortune by his manner, when he would have starved on his scientific merits. Napoleon's smile and general manner, when he chose to conciliate, are declared to have been such as few could resist. Manner, in a word, is more potent than even merit, whether in the world of literature, of glory, or of fashion.

Manner is usually ignored in business transactions, but this, we think, is a very serious mistake. Certainly the men most successful in life have generally been persons of conciliatory manners. We once heard it said of another, "he don't get along, because he is always hurting people's self-esteem;" and, in truth, though a patient, industrious, well-meaning individual, he unconsciously made for himself enemies continually, by his thoughtless habit of not regarding the feelings of others. It is a real misfortune to have to transact business with such persons. They are, however, to be pitied as much as blamed; for if they make fortunes, they are generally envious, while if they fail, no one cares for them. In fact, they have no barrier of their own making, and a barrier of ice, as it were, between themselves and the rest of mankind.

But the man, with affable manners, daily makes new friends. Everybody he meets is drawn into sympathy with him, likes him, is glad to see him again, finds it a pleasure to transact business with him.—The world has long insisted that manner, in the drawing-room, should be almost an indispensable requisite for toleration there. Is it not true that that public opinion should demand the same law for the walks of business also? Surely there is as much necessity for manner in the counting-room as anywhere else.

Crucifixion.

The Hebrews derived the punishment from the Romans. The upright beam was let into the ground, and the criminal being raised up, was fastened to the transverse piece by nails driven through his hands—sometimes through his feet also—and often the feet were crossed and one nail driven through both. They were sometimes bound to the cross by cords.—A small tablet, declaring the crime, was placed on the top of the cross. The victim died under the most frightful sufferings, so great that, even amid the raging passions of war, pity was excited. The wounds were not in themselves fatal. A raging fever soon sets in, and the victim complains of throbbing headache, intense thirst and pain. When mortification ensues, as is sometimes the case, the sufferer rapidly sinks. He is no longer sensible of pain, but his anxiety and sense of prostration are excessive; hiccup supervenes; his skin is moistened with a cold, clammy sweat, and death ensues. The duration of life under these agonies varied with the constitution of the sufferer and the state of the weather. Death was hastened by the heat of the sun and the exposure of the cold night air, but it did not ordinarily come until he had hung for 36 hours or more.

Costume of Hindoo Women.

The Costume of the Hindoo women is peculiarly becoming. It consists of a long piece of silk or cotton tied round the waist, and hanging in a graceful manner to the feet; it is afterwards brought over the body in negligent folds; under this they cover the bosom with a short waistcoat of satin, but wear no linen. Their long black hair is adorned with jewels and wreaths of flowers; their ears are bored in many places and loaded with pearls; a variety of gold chains, strings of pearl and precious stones fall from the neck over the bosom, and the arms are covered with bracelets from the wrist to the elbow.—They also have gold and silver chains round the ankles, and abundance of rings on their fingers and toes; among the former is often a small mirror. They perfume their hair with oil of cloves, cinnamon, sandal, mogreases and sweet-scented flowers.

The following comprises a list of all the tax payers in the town of Newport, for the year 1775, as set forth in a manuscript over the signature of William Coddington, Town Clerk.

Ayrault, Stephen	£ 7 2 10
Ayrault, Samuel	13 10
Allen, Christopher	2 4
Allen, William	11 6
Allen, John	11 6
Allen, Timothy	1 2
Allen, Henry	2 4
Allen, Joseph barbor	1 2
Allen, Benjamin	2 4
Anthony, Elisha	1 15 10
Anthony, Peleg	10 16 8
Anthony, John (ten't to Malbone,	2 6 1
Anthony, William	9 3
Anthony, Joseph	4 12 2
Anthony, James	9 3
Anthony, Hezekiah	4 8
Almy, Benjamin	11 6
Almy, John	2 4
Almy, Joshua	13 10
Arnold, Caleb	4 8
Arnold, Thomas	16 1
Almy, Jonathan	2 4
Ally, Abraham Jr.,	4 8
Ambros, Israel	1 2
Astin, Daniel	1 2
Andrews, John	11 6
Atkinson, James	3 6
Aitkin, Philip	9 3
Aitwood, Thomas	2 4
Allen, Joseph matriener,	1 2
Apin, Joseph	9 3
Arnold, Josiah	1 3 0
Aronstey, Thomas	2 4
Alessworth, Anthony	3 6
Alessworth, Francis	1 2
Almy, Job Jun'r.	1 2
Axton, John	1 2
Barney, Jacob	1 3 0
Barney, Jacob Jr.,	16 1
Barney, Nathaniel	16 1
Barney, Jonathan	1 2
Barney, Giles	1 2
Brenton, Jahlcel	3 6 10
Brenton, Benjamin	3 6 10
Bennet, Job	2 15 4
Bennet, Joseph	1 2
Brown, Clarke	1 0 8
Brenton, William	1 2
Batts, John	1 2
Brown, Ann	2 4
Brown, John ye carter,	9 2
Brown, Joseph ye mason,	1 2
Brown, John son of Peleg,	2 4
Brown, Samuel	1 2
Brown, Samuel Jun'r.	2 4
Brown, Daniel	1 2
Brown, Edmund	4 8
Baty, John	4 8
Baty, Joseph	3 6
Barker, Peleg Jr.,	1 0 8
Barker, Benj son of Peleg,	1 2
Barker, Mathews	1 2
Barker, Benjamin	1 2
Bowers, Jonathan estate,	4 8
Borden, Thomas	6 11
Bull, Nathan	11 6
Bull, William & Phebe	9 2
Bull, John	2 4
Bull, Joseph estate,	2 4
Bisell, Richard,	1 2
Bisell, Job	3 6
Burroughs, William	16 1
Burroughs, Samuel	6 11
Burroughs, William Jr.,	6 11
Burroughs, Peleg son of Wm.	2 4
Briggs, Joseph	1 2
Bours, John	2 6 1
Bours, Samuel	13 9
Boss, Joseph	4 8
Bliss, Henry	18 5
Bliss, William	3 6
Bliss, Benedict,	1 2
Bliss, Henry Jun'r.	1 2
Bardin, William	6 11
Beese, Oliver,	2 4
Baley, Richard	2 4
Baley, Constant	3 6
Bell, John	3 13 9
Bell, James yetaylor,	2 4
Barker, James ye miller,	1 2
Brayton, Israel	9 3
Brayton, Francis	2 4
Brayton, Francis Jr.,	1 2
Brayton, David	4 8
Balch, Timothy	8 1
Buckmaster, George	18 5
Beal, Richard	13 9
Bentley, William	2 4
Bentley, Thomas	3 6
Bentley, Nathaniel	4 8
Bryer, Jonathan	1 2
Barker, Benjamin	2 4
Bark, James	4 8
Bark, Richard	2 4
Bark, William	2 4
Bird, Nathaniel	2 6 1
Burnet, Andrew	4 8
Burrell, Joseph	13 10
Burrell, Ebenezer	13 10
Belcher, Joseph Jr.,	1 3 0
Buliod, Peter	4 8
Benny, Robert	9 3
Briggs, Jethro	4 8
Briggs, Nathaniel	1 12 3
Bullam, widow	2 4
Bradley, James	11 6
Burnet, Milisent widow,	2 4
Brinley, Francis	2 6 1
Brattle, Robert	11 6
Brattle, James	2 4
Bower, Constant	2 4
Bowen, Isaac	1 2
Barron, William	4 8
Bebee, Nathan	18 5
Bartlet, John doctor,	6 11
Borden, Benjamin estate,	9 3
Bagnel, Robert	9 3
Billings, Samuel	1 2
Billings, Woodman	4 8
Billings, William	2 4
Burdick, Benjamin	1 2
Brooks, Thomas	1 2
Bowers, Henry	3 9 1
Barnard, ten't to Wickham	13 10
Buckley, Capt.	4 8
Borden, William	6 11
Brewer, John	1 2
Bryant, ten't to Carr,	9 3

Banister, John for ye field,	1 3 0
Coddington, Nathaniel	3 6
Coddington, Edward	3 6
Coddington, William	1 2
Cahoone, John	6 11
Cahoone & Yeates,	4 12 2
Cahoone, Jonathan	1 2
Cooper, William	2 4
Clarke, William son of Jno. Mason,	2 4
Clarke, John	13 10
Clarke, James Esq.,	9 3
Clarke, Walter rope maker,	4 8
Clarke, Nathaniel	1 3 0
Center & Watson,	6 11
Clarke, James	2 6 1
Clarke, Jeremiah	2 6 1
Clarke, Joseph carpenter,	2 4
Clarke, Joseph Esq.,	1 7 6
Clarke, Peleg Capt.	2 1 6
Clarke, Shearman	1 3 0
Clarke, Peleg	2 4
Clarke, James cordwainer,	9 3
Clarke, James mason,	2 4
Cottrell, Thomas	2 4
Carter, Robert	3 6
Carter, James	3 9 1
Cranston, Thomas	13 10
Cranston, Thomas Jr.,	2 4
Cranston, Samuel	2 4
Cranston, Samuel Joiner,	2 4
Cranston, Frances	4 8
Champlin, Chris. ye merch't,	5 1 5
Champlin, Chris. ye capt.	1 3 0
Champlin, Jabez	13 10
Champlin, George	1 3 0
Champlin, Robert	4 8
Christee, Andrew	9 3
Claggett, Thomas	6 11
Carpenter, Ann	4 8
Carpenter, Jabez	9 3
Carpenter, James	2 5 3
Carpenter, Samuel	2 4
Cheesebrough, David	2 6 1
Cornell, George	9 3
Cornell, Gideon son of Thos.	4 8
Cornell, Job	2 4
Cornell, Gideon taylor,	2 4
Cornell, Daniel capt.	2 4
Card, James	1 2
Card, Richard	6 11
Coggeshall, Mathews	1 2
Coggeshall, James	3 9 1
Coggeshall, Benjamin	1 2
Coggeshall, Elisha	4 8
Coggeshall, Nathaniel	1 7 6
Coggeshall, Billings	1 3 0
Coggeshall, William	1 3 0
Coggeshall, Daniel	9 3
Coggeshall, Caleb	4 8
Clasoner, Walter	1 3 0
Chapman, Peleg	4 8
Carpenter, Caleb	11 6
Collins, Samuel	2 1 6
Collins, John	7 12 1
Cook, Silas	3 9 1
Cook, Peter	2 6 1
Carr, Caleb	6 11
Carr, Ebenezer	11 6
Carr, John	9 3
Carr, Mary widow,	16
Carr, Samuel son of Caleb,	1 2
Cassey, ten't to Morris,	19
Cozzens, Peter	13 10
Cozzens, Matthews	13 10
For his Estate in ye hands of ye	
Assignees	1 3 0
Cozzens, Charles	13 10
Cozzens, Benjamin,	2 4
Cory, Caleb	2 4
Crandall, Samuel	4 8
Crandall, Joseph	3 6
Crandall, Lemuel	1 2
Crandall, Ezekiel	1 2
Cary, Peleg	4 8
Cary, John	4 8
Cole, Elizabeth & Abigail	9 3
Cole, Edward	5 15 2
Chadwick, Jonathan	2 4
Crossing, William	2 4
Channing, Mary widow,	13 10
Channing, John	4 8
Church, Benjamin	2 10 6
Church, Edward	2 4
Casswell, John	4 8
Crooker, Robert	4 8
Crosswall, Mary widow,	4 8
Chapman, Mary widow to Peleg,	1 2
Card, Joseph	13 10
Crapor, Thomas	1 2
Channing, William	9 3
Crapor, Samuel	2 4
Crapor, William	1 2
Cowdrey, Isaac	2 4
Cowley, Mary	4 8
Cook, Thomas	4 8
Collard, Henry	9 3
Cleveland, John	1 2
Cutter, Thomas	3 6
Courting, Thomas	1 2
Coffin, Raul	4 8
Cahoone & Yeates Jun'rs,	4 8
Campbell, Ebenezer	1 2
Cook, Job	2 4
Culver, Stephen	2 4
Cook, John cordwainer,	1 2
Champlin, William	3 4
Clarke, Audley	2 4
Curby, John	2 4
Clarke, George	1 2
Cole, William Jun'r.	4 8
Coddington, Mary widow to John,	4 8
Downing, William	9 3
Davis, John	4 8
Davis, John Jun'r.	4 8
Davis, James	4 8
Davis, William	13 10
Davis, Edward	13 10
Dayton, Isaac	13 10
Dayton, Isaac Jr.,	2 4
Dayton, Hezekiah	13 10
Dayton, Benedict	13 10
Dayton, Henry	6 11
Dennis, Abraham	9 3
Durfee, Elisha	13 10
Durfee, Joseph	1 7 6
Durfee Philip	1 2
Durfee, Richard	1 2
Durfee, Daniel	1 2
Dillingham, Cornelius	4 8
Dillingham, Edward	2 4
Dillingham, Samuel	1 2
Dupuy, John	1 16 1
Dunham, Daniel	18
Dunham, Joseph	4 8
Dunham, Benjamin	4 8
Dunham, Daniel Jr.,	1 2

offer his services to some vacant church "till it might please Providence to re-assemble his

He first went to Dighton, March 13th '76 and while residing there it is stated that he copied for the first time, the curious inscription on a rock in Dighton. It was his opinion as published in 1784, that the character is Punic, and through Professor Sewall a copy of the inscription was transmitted to Mr. Gehring, at the Pantheon Academy of Science, who, comparing it with the Punic paleography, interpreted it as denoting that the ancient Carthaginians once visited Ansonia.

A call to promote over a Congregational Church in Providence, was declined, he preferring the quiet of a retired life. At this time he kept a record of every important event that transpired.

Of the Declaration of Independence, he remarks:—

"Congress has tied a Gordian Knot which the Fugheewit will find they can neither cut nor untie. The thirteen United Colonies now live like an independent Republic, among the Kingdoms, States, and Empires on earth. May the supreme and omnipotent Lord of the universe, shower down his blessings upon it, and ever keep it under his holy protection."

In 1777 he received a call from the first church at Yarmouth, N. H., and this invitation was accepted for one year to the close of the war. He was there furnished a good house for the reception of his family, and they received him with all the kindness he could wish.

On Dr. Daggett's resignation of the presidency

of Yale College Mr. Stiles was recommended as the most acceptable to all ranks, and on the 10th of September he was informed of his election to office. On this occasion he writes:—"My election to the presidency of Yale College is an unexpected and wonderful ordering of divine Providence; not but that it has been talked of for years past, but I knew such rumors as made it, in my view, morally impossible that I should be elected. . . . I have more resolved in my mind, whether I am qualified for such an office, than for that of a prime minister or a sultan; or whether I should on the whole, be desirous of it. At best, the diadem of a President is a crown of thorns."

On his arrival at New Haven he was unanimously elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History, in conjunction with the presidency. But he did not permit himself to accept of the presidency till the following Spring. In the mean time he wrote to

the remnant of his flock in Newport, in relation to the proposed change, and called for their views on the subject. A proper meeting of the congregation could not be convened for the reason set forth in a letter from a parishioner; Hon. William Ellery:—

I wish there was a prospect of your Newport flock ever returning; but alas! they are scattered up and down the land like sheep without a shepherd, and it is probable that many of them will never return to Newport. If I could foresee that in the course of a few years, there would be enough to give you a comfortable support, I should not hesitate to desire you not to accept the presidency of Yale College, and to refuse to settle at Portsmouth or anywhere else; for I do not know any place where, if your family could be comfortably subsisted, you could be so happy near Newport; and I am persuaded that our congregation will never find a minister whom they will so universally love and respect; but this is so improbable, that, in considering the subject of your election, it ought not to weigh much."

After many doubts, many days of anxious prayer and fasting he, at length, decided that he

thought it will of God he should spend the momentary remnant of his days in promoting learning, in conjunction with religion, and in forming the rising hopes of our country for usefulness in Church and State; and on the 19th of March, 1778, he bade farewell to his church and congregation in Newport.

It is not our purpose to follow Dr. Stiles through his career as president of Yale College; for such a sketch we have not room. On leaving Newport for New Haven he did not wholly desert the former place, but availed himself of the opportunities offered in his vacations to visit his former congregation. On one occasion while at Newport he was introduced to Count Rochambeau and the minister of France, Chevalier de la Luzerne, who each in turn invited him to a splendid dinner, and paid the greatest respect to one they honored for his learning.

Dr. Stiles closed his mortal career on the evening of Tuesday, May 12, 1795, at New Haven, after an illness of only five days, in the sixty-eighth year of his age; and on the following Thursday

his funeral took place from the Brick Meeting House, The Rev. D. Dana preached the funeral sermon from the text "*In my Father's House are many mansions.*"

The life of Dr. Stiles was marked by the most exalted love of religion, unwearied assiduity, and a uniform regularity in all the walks of life. His memory was retentive, and his mind at all times exhibited an extraordinary activity. He was ever engaged in study and early in life attained a high reputation for his learning, eloquence and piety. He was a constant reader of works of a philosophical character, delighted in scientific experiments, and for the better cultivation of his taste, carried on an extensive correspondence with learned men in this and foreign countries. With Dr. Franklin was intimate, and through the influence of the latter the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. As a teacher of youth he was eminently successful. He labored until his mind's a love of books and by his parental care he won the confidence and esteem of all who were entrusted to him. Nor did he confine himself to those who were brought directly under his influ-

As he was sitting one day in a bookseller's shop in Newport, a young man entered, dressed in a plain Quaker garb, and bearing marks of the laborious occupation of the weaver, and said that he wished "to buy a book." When he was asked what book, he was thrown into some embarrassment, from which Dr. Stiles struck with his frank and ingenu-ous manner, perceived the cause of his hesitation. After some conversation a book was selected; and Dr. Stiles was so much pleased with his new acquaintance, that he invited him to his house, and gave him advice respecting his future reading.—This casual interview led to greater intimacy, and the youth, who his frequent visits to Newport had previously called upon, his clerical life, and his new counsel and direction in the prosecution of his studies. This aspirant after knowledge, so prominently aided and encouraged by Dr. Stiles, was Nathaniel Greene, whose services in the revolutionary war place him in the highest rank among his coun-

And to illustrate his high estimate of the real and his abhorrence of all that partook of what we term "transcendentalism," we make one more extract from his writings. It is from the cover of a book now in the library of the Congregational Church—

We first give the history of the books, as recorded by Dr. Stiles, the title of one of the volumes, and its pointed remark:

Newport Rhode Island, March 24, 1770.

"The widow Davenport, sister of John Warrenton, late of Newport, deceased, delivered into my hands and committed to my care one volume in folio and 7 quarto volumes of Jacob Behme's works. She told me they originally belonged to Mr. Francis Briggs, one of the first settlers of R. Island, who gave them to her father, Mr. John Warrenton, who died about 1741, aged 68, leaving them to his son John, who died a bachelor 1766 and left them to his sister, Mrs. Davenport, aforesaid, who has committed them to my care."

Here is the title of one of the quarto volumes—

"AVERTER. That is, the Day-Spring, or dawning of the day in the Orient or Morning Redness of the SUN. That is the Root of Murther, of Phylony, of

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